



## Gymnastics: 'Moscow News'-85

The winners in the all-round event and individual events will get the prizes of the editorial office, 12 of them, in a tradition established in recent years the prizes are made by artists and masters from the world-renowned Gabel association. For nearly 650 years born of clay in the hands of the craftsmen from the town of Gabel outside Moscow, were cups and medals, samovars and sugar bowls and other crockery. The shape and colour of each vase such a peculiarity that one can unhesitatingly distinguish it from others — "this is a Gabel".

Two artists — Valentin Rozanov and Alexander Pyodorov — are the authors of the prizes for this year. The work of Rozanov: a samovar and a bottle for the all-round winners and four flat vases (for women winners in individual events). Pyodorov suggested six vases for the best men in the individual events.

Apart from the paper awards the award winners will be also presented with various medals and souvenirs of the USSR Gymnastics Federation.

Every year a representative of the Japanese newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun" at the tournament presents his paper's prize to the best Soviet female all-rounder. This paper has for over a decade held in Nagoya a tournament of the gymnastics "elite". In which the USSR regularly participates.

V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga does not change its traditions, as it has out up its own souve-

nirs for the best foreign all-rounders.

Last year the magazine "World Gymnastics" published by the International Gymnastic Federation to Budapest selected among the females competing in our contest the most elegant and charming. We hope that this time, too, one of the participants will be awarded the magazine's prize.

The all-Union society of book-lovers has, for the first time this year, decided to present as a prize some books to several foreign participants.

We wrote in issue No. 22 that the event will be held in the Olimpiyskiy sports complex. We want to remind you that on the last day (March 31) the best in the individual events of the all-round competition will compete. The tournament organizers decided to hold this year as though two finals in the individual events — for the strongest in the Olimpiyskiy and for the less successful — in the Izmailovo gym. Thus a greater number of sportsmen than usual will be given the opportunity to show their level of mastery.

Like before, international seminars for coaches and judges will be held during the tournament.

Valery Kordemidli, a formerly well-known gymnast, Merited Master of Sport of the USSR, judge, international category, was appointed the chief judge of the competition.



A scene from one of matches in the national ice-hockey championship between CAC and Moscow Dynamo. According to specialists, all their games in this season's championship were pecked with action and gave fans the deserved pleasure.

Photo by Andrei Kryazev

## And still—CAC!

The CAC ice-hockey club has won its 28th and eighth consecutive national title. Yet never in recent years have they faced such a strong competition from other clubs, primarily silver medalists Moscow Dynamo, which placed only a point behind the champions.

And it is unknown how this marathon would have ended for CAC had Dynamo played the decisive games of the super finals of the three best teams in their strongest composition. Precisely in this period they missed, because of injuries, their leading forwards Semyonov and Leonov, and other key players played even though injured.

Apparently, too, Dynamo was hampered by the burden of leadership unusual for them.

CAC, which throughout the championship lagged behind, stabilized their play by the end of the championship and became champions literally five minutes before time in their final match, in which they beat Kiev Sokol 6-4. To compare: last year they won the title ahead of time and 28 points ahead of the then silver medalists Moscow Spartak.

The "resurgence" of Moscow Dynamo is primarily linked with the appointment of a new senior coach Yuri Moliseyev, who earlier assisted Viktor Tikhonov in CAC. Moliseyev managed to do the main thing — help his new charges overcome the psychological barrier of the invincibility of CAC. In the games between

them each team scored two goals and the rest two were drawn. Sokol from the capital of the Ukraine — Kiev—placed fourth, taking the bronze for the first time.

No sooner had the leading clubs settled their scores than national team coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yarov began a training session for the candidates to a national team for the world and European championships starting in Prgue on April 17.

Alexander BUTENY

## Volleyball: victory with four rounds to go

Having lost one of its best players, the CAC men's volleyball club has become national champions with four rounds still to go.

Said their head coach Yuri Chesnokov:

The championship was a very difficult one. All the opponents struggled against us with inspiration, and the level of their play was of the highest class at that. In this situation our newcomers, those who won their first title, did well.

Interestingly, here in Leningrad, CAC regained the title for a second time. They first won it in 1970.

To my mind, the championship has uncovered a certain trend which cannot but worry us, coaches. This is about CAC youth who replenish the club. Perfectly prepared physically, they occasionally show bad techniques.

## LIKE IN THE DAYS OF JACK LONDON

For the first time a woman—88-year-old Libby Riddle—was a dog sled race held in Alaska for the last 19 years. In that popular races women compete together with men. The distance of 1,500 kilometres between the towns of Anchorage and Nome. Riddle, driving a dog team of 13, covered in 17 days 36 miles and 17 seconds.

This is not a record time, but admittedly this was the most difficult race ever. Twice it was halted because of blizzards. The organizers feared the dogs might lose their way and get lost in the snowy wilderness.

When Riddle finished at Nome, of the 61 starters from Anchorage on February 20, only 45 remained only 45.

The UEFA semifinals are Hungary's Videoton, Yugoslavia's Zlatiborac, Italy's Inter and Sparta's Real Madrid.

Vladimir McMILLIN

## FOOTBALL DAY OF EUROPE

The return games of the quarter-finals of the European cups have been held on the football pitches of Europe.

Taking part were three Soviet clubs: two of them dropped out — Minsk Dynamo and Dnepropetrovsk Dnep. Moscow Dynamo moved up into the semifinals of the Cup Winners Cup for the second time in its history.

Minsk Dynamo drew with Yugoslav Zlatiborac 1-1 in the UEFA Cup but lost in the first game 0-2.

All was decided by the post-match penalties in the European Champions Cup game between Dnep and French Bordeaux. Both games were drawn 1-1,

but the French were better at penalties.

Moscow Dynamo played Greek Larissa in Tbilisi in the Cup Winners Cup. They won 1-0 to move up.

In the Champions Cup semifinals English Liverpool will meet Italy's Juventus and French Bordeaux will play Panathinaikos of Greece.

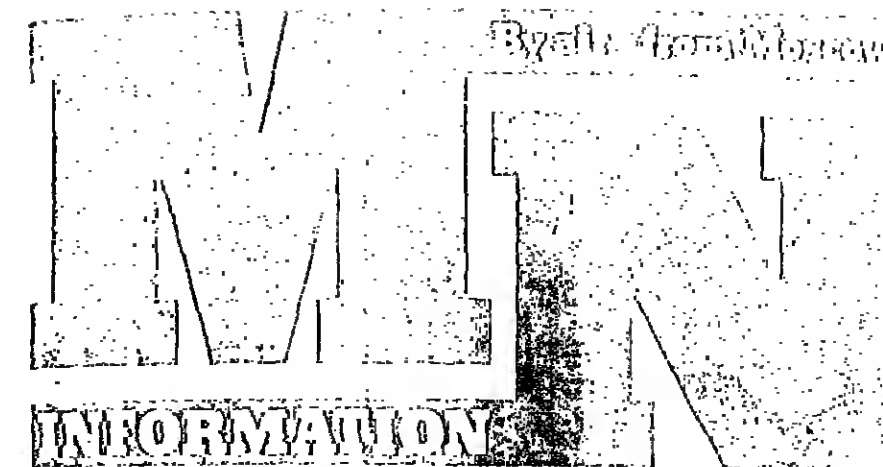
The Cup Winners Cup semifinals are English Everton, Moscow Dynamo, West German Bayern and Austria's Rapid.

The UEFA semifinals are Hungary's Videoton, Yugoslavia's Zlatiborac, Italy's Inter and Sparta's Real Madrid.

Vladimir McMILLIN



A scene from the match between Moscow Dynamo and Greek Larissa: Valery Gazzyev surging to the opponents' goal.



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## Mikhail Gorbachev: nuclear age security is security for all

Progress at the Geneva negotiations and their outcome depend, above all, on whether the two sides will unswervingly adhere to all parts of the agreement reached on the subject and objectives of the negotiations. The Soviet Union, on its part, will do all that is necessary to have the given agreement implemented.

This was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev at a meeting with the Consultative Council for Disarmament.

We shall judge the intentions of the American side from its practical actions, stressed Gorbachev. It is necessary for each side to manifest goodwill, preparedness for reasonable compromise and, more important, to strictly observe the principles of equality and equal security.

We are resolutely against the negotiations being turned into a sort of smoke screen for further boosting of the arms race. That is why the Soviet Union has suggested a freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the two sides and cessation of further deployment of missiles. In particular, we are convinced that a halt to further deployment of new American missiles to Europe and a simultaneous halt to building up Soviet measures of response would be conducive to solving the entire package of questions being discussed at Geneva.

In the nuclear age, noted M. S. Gorbachev, the security of states cannot proceed from force or threat of force. It is possible as security for all. All this strengthens the conviction that with due efforts a turning point in the situation and a healthier international climate can be achieved.

Considering their might and influence the parties of the Socialist International can in various ways contribute to make the international situation healthier, effect a halt in the arms race and to save mankind from the nuclear catastrophe, said Mikhail Gorbachev. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on its part, is ready for active cooperation with all peace forces, including the parties within the Socialist International. This is our firm and unflinching course, and we shall consistently implement it in the future as well.

Kalav Soria, Vice-President of the Socialist International, Chairman of the Consultative Council for Disarmament and Prime Minister of Finland, announced that after the Moscow meeting the Consultative Council would visit Washington for discussions with representatives of the American administration.

Hope was expressed that the Soviet Union, jointly with the United States, would make the necessary efforts not only to limit the arms race, but also to halt it.

At the forthcoming competition, he said, we, along with traditional judging, will partially hold a number of experiments in the area of judging: on some apparatuses the number of judges on the bridge will be increased, one apparatus will be served by two judges, which will give marks for technique and aesthetic impression of the exercise. Later we will discuss this experience at the International Gymnastics Federation. The competition among women will be held under new judging rules. For their better assimilation, formation of a single approach to their interpretation, a familiar instruction will be organized during the days of the competition. Giving so much attention to judging, we proceed from the fact that the progress in gymnastics depends a lot on judges.

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## TURN THE YEAR OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY OVER FASCISM INTO THE YEAR OF VICTORY OVER THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR!

Peoples of the world, be on your guard! Stop the war before it breaks out!

This is stated in the final Declaration of the World Peace Council's Presidential Committee which recently met in session in Moscow. It was attended by some 400 delegates representing various political parties, trade unions, mass anti-war, liberation and solidarity movements, public working class, women's, youth and religious organizations from 88 countries as well as many international organizations. Among the delegates were the World Peace Council's President Romesh Chandra, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation Frida Brown, Soviet Academician Yevgeny Velikhov and Yevgeny Prinsakov, General Secretary of the African National Congress Alfred Nzo, General Secretary of the International League for Peace and Freedom Edith Ballantyne and many other outstanding figures.

Fighting against war, the Declaration stresses, requires that the world movement for peace, security and disarmament unite with the struggle of the peoples in the developing countries for their rights, for the liquidation of the heavy legacy of colonialism, for just and equitable international economic relations. The continuing arms race prevents the urgent problems of development from being solved and hunger eliminated. The hardships of peoples subjected to imperialist oppression and the responsibility of self-defence forces that are making the world more volatile and whipping up the arms race.

Peace is indivisible. So also is our joint struggle for an end to the nuclear threat, international solidarity and for national liberation.

A special plenary meeting was devoted to preventing the arms race from spilling to outer space. In their address the delegates sharply condemned plans to militarize outer space. They pointed out the major importance of the Soviet-American negotiations now under way in Geneva, stressing that the negotiations could be torpedoed through US

prospect for a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in Central America were discussed.

Daniel Ortega said that during his visit to Brazil, where he participated in activities marking the handing-over of presidential power, Nicaragua's delegation was warmly received by the people of Brazil and the foreign delegations which attended the occasion.

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## PRESS CONFERENCE BY DANIEL ORTEGA

Managua. The developed relations of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua were again underlined during recent Soviet-Nicaraguan talks to Moscow, declared Daniel Ortega, President of Nicaragua. Speaking at a press conference after his return home, he said that during his meeting with the Soviet leaders prospects for a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in Central America were discussed.

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The judge should not only assess sportsmen by merit today but also see elements of the future, encourage them for their performance, Titov stressed.

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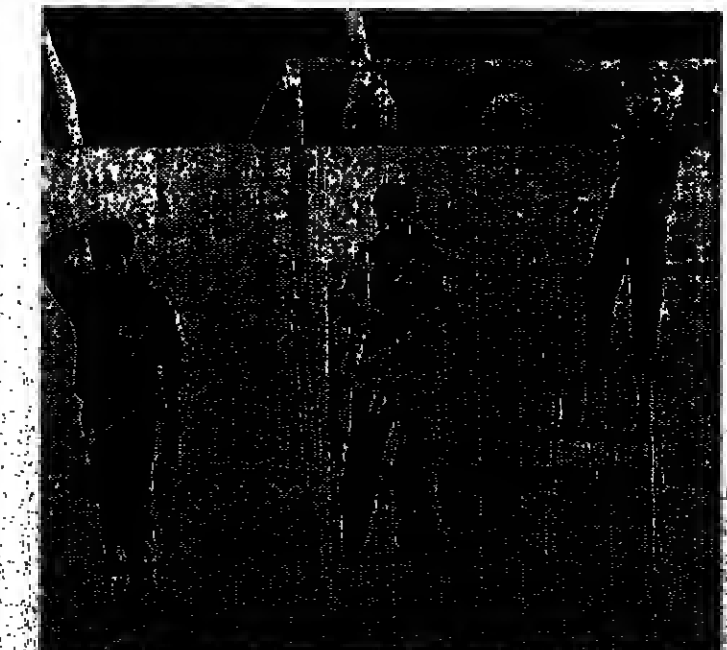
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A training session of the Chinese team preparing for the tournament. Photo by Boris Kautman

Журнал "МН"



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MN INFORMATION



## To please the Pentagon

Washington. The policy of "guns instead of butter" remains the main course of the USA administration. This has again been confirmed by another speech made by President Ronald Reagan.

The head of the White House has again advertised his program for reinforcement of America, which is aimed at breaking up the approximate strategic parity in an attempt to obtain a military superiority over the Soviet Union. Putting the fear of god into his listeners with the bugbear of the Soviet military threat, he justified the gigantic build-up of the military expenditures and insisted on the approval by the Congress of all the major systems of armaments. With this, he again indulged in crude attacks against the Soviet Union and its foreign policy.

As is known, the arms race, boosted by the White House, will cost the American taxpayers more than two trillion dollars in the next few years. The mass pumping-over of the national means to the non-pro-

ductive military sphere has aggravated the economic problems of the country, and has led to unheard of deficits in the federal budget, the level of which is now approaching 200 billion million dollars a year. Reagan was forced to admit that these deficits represent a serious danger for the economic well-being of the country. He warned that if no urgent measures are taken about their reduction, the present "colossal passive" in the course of the next three years will grow by another three quarters of a trillion dollars, which will put the future of America into horrible jeopardy, to the detriment of all logic and common sense. Reagan together with this maintained that these deficits have been caused not by the gigantic budgets for the Pentagon, but by social expenditures. Proceeding from this "premise", he demanded from the Congress to continue to diminish the most important social programmes. In this connection, observers remind that over the years of its stay in the White House, the Reagan admini-

## JAPAN—ACCOMPLICE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Tokyo. As is testified by the magazine, "Japan's Foreign Policy", Japan has this year overtaken all the other countries of the West in the volume of trade with the South African Republic. Despite the official condemnation by the Japanese Government of the regime of apartheid, the trade turnover with the South African Republic, according to the magazine's information, has reached one million million yen (2.9 thousand million dollars). Pretoria has now found itself being the main trading partner of Japan in Africa—falling to its lot is 44 per cent of all the volume of the Japanese trade with the countries of Africa. Tokyo has turned out now to be the world's biggest buyer of the South African gold

coins. Krugers— the main source of the currency receipt for the racist regime. It has become known that the Japanese concerns, the Mitsubishi Denki, the Hitachi Seisakusho, and Toshiba are taking a secret part in the creation of nuclear weapons in the South African Republic. These companies are delivering equipment for the nuclear station in Koeberg in the South African Republic. But, according to the information received by the activists of the Japanese Anti-Apartheid Committee, the equipment delivered to Koeberg is redirected to the town of Valdebea where works on creation of nuclear weapons are conducted at the atomic scientific centre.



Drawing by Konstantin Rybolko

## 'Records' of Israel

Tel Aviv. According to a report published by the International Monetary Fund, Israel now goes through the most acute in its history economic crisis, while the Israeli working people may expect still more sombre times.

At present Israel is the holder of a whole series of "world records". The world's highest taxes and rates of inflation, the highest per capita foreign debt — over 30 billion dollars, the most rapid growth of the cost of living and fastest rates of the decrease of the real incomes of the people — such are only some effects of the

pernicious policy of the ruling Zionist circles of Tel Aviv.

With every day unemployment grows in the country. At present over 100,000 people are unemployed and the living standards are annually falling by about 20 per cent.

The militarization of the economy has reached unprecedented proportions. Military expenditure and the payment of foreign debt take up over 70 per cent of all the state resources, while only four per cent of the state budget go for social needs. Billions are spent on the illegal colonization of the captured Arab lands.

Israel as a bulter in case of a retaliatory nuclear strike, the USA has turned millions of people the world over into its nuclear hostages. It is thus understandable why anti-nuclear sentiment has sharply increased in the Pacific.

At the same time the Soviet Union has shown complete understanding of the appeal for nuclear disarmament contained in the declaration of six nations from five continents. Our country has undertaken unhesitatingly not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR has expressed its readiness to help, at the on-going Geneva talks, in the earliest elimination of these weapons. In these conditions in the eyes of ordinary people, American nuclear preparations lack any sense or justification.

This is why the ASEAN nations, supported by Indonesian nations, advocate the turning of South-East Asia into a nuclear-free zone.

Coming from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, an appeal by the Japanese council for the abolition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, minimalist that people should not exist with nuclear weapons. Their elimination, as a common international goal, has become rather vital and imperative for the continued existence of mankind, the appeal states.

Of course, the USA may be vindictive against its partners in the ANZUS bloc, but its plans to destroy mankind from land and space are opposed not only by the peoples in the Pacific, but the world over.

Turn the year of the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism into the year of victory over the threat of nuclear war!

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desire to implement its "war" plans.

We call on all peace movements and other non-governmental organizations, all people and governments which call for the prevention of nuclear war, to raise their voices louder than ever in a worldwide campaign against the militarization of outer space. If the "war" plans are not stopped, they could be too late tomorrow, the address reads.

In their other document to session's four commission put out the historical significance of the Victory over fascism: the decisive contribution made by the Soviet Union in the Second World War.

The need for concentrated and educational activities to mark the 40th anniversary of the Victory was emphasized throughout the world press publications with great event. There will be cultural events and commemorations including those for children and youth and special seminars and meetings. There will also be rallies of veterans, women's groups, youth, etc. It was stressed that those who fought against fascism and those who fought on the battlefield of survival, the communist camp, can be particularly effective in transmitting the lessons of the war to the youth today.

The World Peace Council urges mass support for the Declaration of six nations calling for an immediate halt on the development, production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons, and the prohibition of atomic war in space. The Council proposes that May 22, 1985, the 40th anniversary of the first atomic bombing, be observed as a World Day of Non-Action in Support of the Declaration.

The World Peace Council calls for broad-based and coordinated actions by peace forces in this year's notable anniversary of the first atomic bombing, the 40th anniversary of the first atomic bombing, the 40th anniversary of the first atomic bombing.

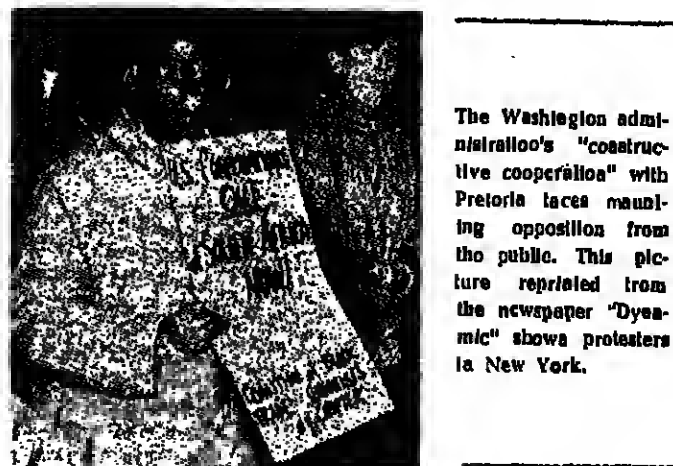
He criticized Washington's policy in Central America and pointed to the importance of strict compliance with the principles of territorial integrity and non-interference into other countries' internal affairs. According to the UPI news agency, the same point of view was expressed by the Argentinean President during his meeting with the American Secretary of State George Shultz to whom he said that Argentina opposes the American support for the terrorist gangs of contras.

## TWO THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS

New York. Washington has secretly interfered into the domestic affairs of sovereign states for many years, writes "The Christian Science Monitor".

CIA activities abroad remarkably intensified with the advent to power of the present administration in Washington which has declared a crusade against communism. In keeping with its goals the White House considers the spy and sabotage agency as an instrument convenient to fill the gap between speeches and landings of the marines. The CIA is carrying out such large-scale operations as support for the Nicaraguan contras, and for the gangs which carry out activities into the territory of Afghanistan.

On the whole, according to the American press, since the beginning of the eighties, the number of CIA secret operations abroad has increased at least fivefold. The allocations for these purposes, as has been stated by "US News and World Report", have increased by twenty-five per cent to reach ten thousand million dollars. According to "The Christian Science Monitor", the CIA budget grows faster than that of any other government agency.



The Washington administration's "constructive cooperation" with Pretoria lacks meaning: opposition from the public. This picture reprinted from the newspaper "Dziesica" shows protesters in New York.

## Dollar saves dictatorship

"We have given the Salvadoran Army 50,000 dollars of military aid for every rebel, while our spending on reform and development amounts to only 300 dollars for each Salvadoran living in poverty."

This is contained in "A Still Report" for the Congressional Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus on US Aid to El Salvador.

El Salvador is the main recipient of US assistance in Central America. For the next fiscal year, the administration is re-

questing from Congress 131 million dollars for military needs of the dictatorial regime.

In all, according to experts, 77 per cent of American aid granted to Central America, including El Salvador, are for military purposes.

As a result, the dictatorship in El Salvador still controls the main administrative centres of the country, while the "death squads" continue their dirty business.

Vladimir BRODETSKY

## Science and technology

## PLUTO HAS ITS MOON

Astronomer Richard Binzel, working at McDonald Observatory, Texas, got a visual confirmation that the planet Pluto has its own moon.

The supposition about the moon was made back in 1978. It was even given a name — Charon. But authentic proofs were needed for official registration of this celestial body at the International Astronomical Union (IAU). They were obtained by means of the 36-inch telescope as a result of fortunate coincidence which made it possible to observe full lunar eclipse on Pluto. Such an opportunity opens up from the Earth once in 124 years, when the orbits of our planet, Pluto and its satellite turn out to be on one plane.

## ELECTRICITY FROM OCEAN

Long ago Indonesian navigators indicated that in southern Pacific, not far from volcanic islands there were cases of aquatic mass rotations round certain centres.

American experts decided to make use of this natural phenomenon. They made a reinforced concrete cupola 84 m in diameter to be towed and placed

in the centre of the turning mass of water. The energy of its whirling was to be directed to blades rising above the surface. These blades, in turn, were connected with a cylinder 9 m in diameter. The power of whirling water put into operation the turbine at the bottom of the cylinder.

Calculations have shown that one such cupola can have a power of 1,000 kilowatts and that 500 such interconnected structures can supply a big city with electricity. According to experts, such cupolas — power stations — can effectively operate in the coastal waters of North America, where similar hydrodynamic phenomena also occur.

## 'SEALS' FOR FIR TREES

Young lirs and pines with protective plastic "seals", widely used for the production of milk packets, can now be seen at new forest plantations in Sweden.

Planting seedlings, the lower edge of the "seal", resembling a flat bottomless glass, is strengthened and driven 3-5 cm into the soil. After that the planted seedling turns out to be in a "cup" which protects the tree from being damaged by the most dangerous forest pests.

## OF INTEREST

## Taxi driver's record

The fact that Elton Mendoza worked for 48 years on a taxi driver without a single road accident in the streets of Lima, the capital of Peru, seems incredible. Dashing taxi drivers often ignore the traffic rules of every step they take past the red and yellow lights, make U-turns in the middle of streets, turn from the second, third and fourth lanes.

For this, the economy of which heavily depends on it, the taxi driver's record is of great importance.

## Oil discovered

New Delhi. Oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the Kaveri River basin (southern India), reports the State Oil and Gas Commission.

For India, the economy of which heavily depends on it, the discovery of the new deposits is of great importance.

## Cutting hair blindfold

The light flashed, the spectators applauded and a person appeared in the hall. His face was hidden under a black hood. He slowly approached a woman sitting in an armchair and the cut began. No, this is not a scene from a medieval execution in

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## WITH A MISSION OF GOODWILL

This is how IZVESTIA's political analyst S. Kondrashev entitled his story about the US tour by a delegation of Soviet MPs.

At the end of my notes, writes the author, I want to remind two truths which stem from the history of Soviet-American relations. Firstly, these relations were almost never easy. Secondly, no matter the difficulties, both sides must seek ways towards peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union has invariably been adhering to this aim, stresses the author, and the mission of goodwill, undertaken by the Soviet parliamentary delegation, is yet another proof of this. We have flown here, covering thousands of kilometres, and left behind important work in order that the spirit of understanding between our peoples would become narrower, or, at least, as much, and V. Shcherbitsky in one of his speeches. And I believe that the spirit of understanding has become narrower in the minds of many Americans who followed the work of our delegation in Washington and met with it during its brief tour of the USA.

## DAYS OF HOPES AND EXPECTATIONS

These days Geneva is all expectations and hopes, writes in NEDRELYA (a weekly supplement) IZVESTIA's own correspondent V. Kuznetsov. One can feel them in the speeches of the delegates in various sessions of international organizations in the Palais des Nations (more than a dozen conferences, commissions and working groups are now in session there); in the conversations of diplomats in the lobby and in the corridors of this former building of the League of Nations; in the reception tables of the Hall of Councils in which the sessions of the Disarmament Conference take place.

The political pulse of Geneva beats with alarm, notes the author. Radio and TV companies send their journalistic corps to the Soviet and American missions in a hope to snatch an unexpected sensation. "Writing" journalists are trying to get access to the hall of the missions in which a place of prominence is given these days to petitions addressed to political, youth, religious and women's organizations. They reflect the lively merger of thoughts and feelings, concern for the future of our planet. They make an insistent demand that everything possible be done in the name of peace, disarmament, defence and peaceful coexistence.

## DEMOCRAT WITH A... CLUB

High-ranking American officials are visiting Santiago once again, writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA A. Molodtsev. Only after the past few weeks it was visited by Longhorne Mofley, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, and Nestor Sanchez, US Deputy Defense Secretary. They urgently advertised the racial regime as democratic, and Mofley ultimately went as far as to call Pinochet... "a knight of democracy".

What happened? May be the dictator has really become a Liberal? Of course, no such miracles. Pinochet has remained his own self, notes the author.

All cartoonists of the world have since long been depicting Pinochet as a "gorilla" with an axe or a club in his hand. The essence of the dictator's work change even if they call him one hundred times "democrat".

The people of Chile, writes the author in conclusion, are preparing for new battles with fascist tyranny. The 19th Day of National Protest has been appointed for March 27 and the general strike — for the end of April. Chileans realize that only by joint efforts they can put an end to the bloody regime.

## 'AMERICAN STORY'

One of the most odious figures of the current US administration, Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary of Labour Department, decided to leave when it became clear that he would be brought to trial on 137 points of the indictment, writes G. Vashyev, PRAVDA's correspondent in Washington.

The wording of the judicial verdict, notes the author, is very simple and clear "big theft and embezzling". In fact it is a misappropriation of millions of dollars collected by the New York Transport Authority for the construction of the continuation of one of the city subway lines.

The story of the Labour Secretary's "left" resembles a detective film, stresses the author, in which the tight knot of the untangled plot is a merger of passion and profit, readiness to commit a crime for personal benefit, in which businessmen, mafiosi, corrupt trade union bosses and politicians "dance" round the same circle. In such a film there are, naturally, murders: to shut the mouth forever to all sorts of informers, the gangster syndicate killed two potential witnesses on the case of Donovan and Co. The story is purely American lifting a bill of the curtain over the unsightly sides of how money and political careers are made there.

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### Round the Soviet Union

● BECAUSE OF A LOW LEVEL OF WATER IN THE LENA RIVER NAVIGATION ENDED LAST YEAR VERY EARLY AND MUCH OF THE FUEL AND GOODS DESTINED FOR YAKUTIA COULD NOT BE DELIVERED. In this situation the use of icebreakers is being made of powerful AN-2 and IL-26 planes which take off from Ust-Kut and Bratsk ferrying goods to the north of Yakutia.

● AFTER A LONG ARCTIC NIGHT THE FIRST PLANE LANDED AT THE DRIFTING POLAR EXPLORATION STATION, NORTH POLE-26. The flight marks the beginning of an air expedition, North-37, under which shift personnel will be conveyed to and from floating polar observatories. The North Pole-26 station is drifting in the area of the so-called pole of relative inaccessibility. Its follow-up, the North Pole-37, moves along a complicated route towards the geographical North Pole.

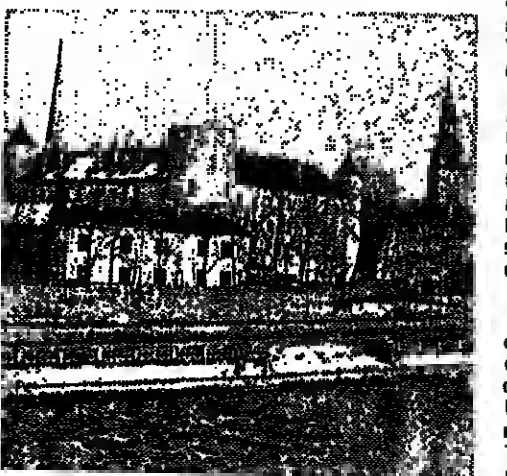
● EXPLOSIONS TO PREVENT AVALANCHES ARE HEARD OF INCREASINGLY OFTEN IN THE ZAILIISKY ALATAU MOUNTAINS. More than two meters of snow cover the slopes after especially heavy snowfalls. Snow melting stations responsible for safety from avalanches are all on their guard. They have all the necessary equipment, helicopters and snowcats during their diapir.

● THE MINSK TRACTOR MAKING FACTORY HAS BEGUN TO PRODUCE THE MTZ-100 TRACTOR, the first of a new generation of high-performance agricultural machine.

### EXTRA-MURAL ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN



At a ballroom dance club. ● Members of a vacation group.



● The ancient edifice on the bank of the Daugava.

Above are stills from the life of children in Riga, capital of Latvia. Like children in other parts of the USSR they can, if they wish, become actors, dancers, artists after school lessons. That is why there are houses of Young Pioneers and schoolchildren in all small and big cities.

By tradition the cities place their best buildings at the disposal of children for their extra-mural activities. And not only new buildings: quite often mansions which formerly belonged to the richest families and even whole castles serve as Houses of Young Pioneers. The City House of the young citizens of Riga is situated exactly in such a castle — the ancient edifice on the banks of the Daugava River.

More than 4,000 children from the age of 13 to 16 find favourable occupations here. In the Riga choir the tradition of choral singing, characteristic of all the Baltic peoples is passed on to the children. In the folk group (visitors who like to dance as their grandmothers and grandfathers did. Those who prefer modern rhythms choose corresponding circles. The House has its theatre, art studio, applied art and technical clubs, a recreation studio — all in all 130 interesting activities for the children.

### The younger brother of Ekibastuz

Experts of a geological prospecting expedition have discovered layers of yet another store not far from the giant open-cast coal mines of Ekibastuz, east of the country.

Intensive survey is now going on all the places to determine the exact outlines of the discovered deposit. This will give an idea about full coal reserves and methods of extraction.

But one thing is certain: to the qualities the local coal is much better than that of Ekibastuz.

### For Northern route

New buses are being built in the Neftekamsk tipper plant in Bashkiria to serve the pioneers of the Extreme North.

The first consignment of 10 buses has been dispatched to oilmen in the Tyumen region (Western Siberia). The 100-proof version of the comfortable saloon, mounted on the chassis of a cross-country vehicle, seats 20 passengers. Stable temperatures in the bus are maintained by double glazing of windows and two self-contained heating systems. The vehicle has made a good start during tests in conditions of the Urals and the Extreme North: the drivers noted its high service properties, reliability of cross-country ability.

### Combine-explorer

A mechanized tunnel complex of a new series is started working on the construction of the second line of the Minsk Metro (Belarus). It is one and a half times more productive than its predecessor and — more important — completely eliminates manual labour in tunnel work.

Powerful mechanisms work on the tunnel, and load it into digger trucks. They also install iron tubings. Complete safety is guaranteed in all operations by construction of the new complex remains of the roller conveyor. It is capable of working in soils most diverse in composition.

growth in the country's requirements, as well as export demands. The latter takes up approximately 16-17 per cent of the total output.

At the moment more attention is devoted to natural gas, the production cost of which is twice as less as oil. In Western Siberia only all is set for the exploitation of gas fields the deposits of which amount to dozens of trillions of cubic metres.

large-scale renovation of the basic funds of the industry. It is the reconstruction of the country's leading complexes — Magnitogorsk and the Kuznetsk (the Russian Federation), Zaporozhstal (the Ukraine), and Locomotives in Latvia and Georgia. It is planned to modernize the enrichment and wintering plants, furnaces, rolling mills, and other enterprises in the country.

Thanks to the renovation of the industries of ferrous metallurgy, there will be substantial increases in the output of metal in oxygen steel-making converters and electric furnaces, which are productive or compared with the turn-down. By the year 1990 it is planned to increase twofold the output of steel using the progressive Soviet continuous casting technology.

The fulfillment of the tasks envisaged by the decision, the newspaper stresses, will make it possible to improve the quality of the products, and save material resources.

### STUDYING WITH COMPUTERS

Many of the present first-year students, after completing higher school, will have to work in factories and shops saturated with computers and automatic devices. Will they be fully prepared to use the new technology? How can computer education of the future specialists be directed? Rector of the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys Professor Pyotr Polubinskiy, took these questions in PRAVDA.

Our Institute, he writes, was the first higher technical school in the country to introduce the study of electronic computers. From the very first days students begin to study programming. And they spend the greater part of their time on practicals. The knowledge and habits they acquire are consolidated by solving suggested tasks during the study of fundamental and general technical disciplines. Dialogue with computers soon becomes customary for them. Freedom from routine computations enables young people to concentrate on the main things: proper assimilation of scientific

laws, facts, their analysis and comparison. In the second year students learn microprocessor-based control. The next important discipline for the engineer is organization of experiment. Computer education complexes in the principal departments. Here account to taken of concrete tasks which graduates would have to face. During these years electronic computers are extensively used in routine and annual papers.

### IS IT POSSIBLE TO LIVE TO BE 150

How do we build up health? Is it possible to live without taking ill and preserve creative activity until a very old age? These questions will be dealt with by a very old aged Times section set up at the USSR Ministry of Public Health.

Juvenology is a medical science dealing with the prevention of ageing, writes Yevgeny Krasovskiy, doctor of Sciences (Medicine), in the ROSSISKAYA KULTURA paper. Its task is the formation of a person, capable, in favourable social conditions, of living fruitfully his physical, moral and intellectual potential and latent powers of the organism (to last throughout his life, which must be maximally long and fruitful).

Juvenology is a merger of various scientific disciplines: physiology, gerontology, psychology, hygiene, etc. The problem of a healthy way of life requires a complex, holistic approach.

Now the average life expectancy in the Soviet Union is developed notions is somewhat over 70. According to gerontologists, it would be hardly possible to extend the lifespan by only raising the level of medical protection and social progress. Consequently, the attention of the present stage should be given to the methods of uncovering the latent powers of the organism. They, as the shows, are so tremendous that when properly tapped it would be possible to live to be 150 and not simply to exist, but to be an active member of society, the paper points out.

### Places to visit



### Library of rare manuscripts

About 30,000 rare Islamic books and more than 2,000 ancient manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Uzbek are kept in the library of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, which is situated in the capital of Uzbekistan. In its stocks is a valuable collection of Korans, among them one written in Bukhara early in the 13th century. Its interlinear translation into Persian has also been preserved. According to experts this is the oldest translation of Koran from Arabic into another language.

The library has a photo-copy of Osman's well-known Koran which is more than 1,200 years old. Until the end of the 19th century it was in Semerkand. Officials took this relic to the library. After the 1917 socialist revolution, by a decree of Soviet power, signed by Lenin, the Koran of Osman was returned to Muslims.

Open from religious manuscripts and books the library of the Muslim Board has the originals of works by outstanding scholars and poets of the Orient — the Sins (Avicenna), Jami, Nizami, Ulugh Beg, and Bihzad.

● Entrance to the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

### SEMINAR DEDICATED TO GREAT VICTORY

A seminar "40th Anniversary of the Great Victory" was recently sponsored by TASS. Taking part were journalists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

The participants went to Moscow, Volgograd, and Leningrad and had talks with those who routed Hitlerite fascism in 1945. Arranged were lectures on

the lessons of WW II and visits to former battlefields outside Moscow, and to the Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces. They held flowers by the Eternal Flame in Fellen Fighters Square in Volgograd, stood in silence before the monument to heroic defenders of Leningrad and to Mother-Homeland at the Piskaryovskoye Cemetery. In Volgograd they were welcomed by workers of the Volgograd Tractor Works.

### NEW METHODS OF PURIFYING AIR

Lithuanian specialists suggest that air pollution should be reduced by means of an artificial rain falling after the treatment of the clouds with special chemical agents. They have carried out hundreds of such experiments in the clouds by using meteorological rockets. They are also solving such problems as economic modelling and long-term forecasting of cloud pollution, studying the mechanism of self-purification of the atmosphere and designing methods for measuring concentrations of various substances in the air. The research is being performed by means of an instrument which allows to monitor from the ground the purity of the air above the cities. A movable installation establishes the composition and concentration of pollutants in the atmosphere from any source of pollution practically instantly. The information thus obtained is used in distribution of transport streams and reconstruction of the city roads.

Despite the rapid growth in industries and road vehicles, a considerable decrease in air pollution has been registered in Soviet Lithuania.

### Like Polykrates' ring

There is a beautiful legend told of the Ancient Greek historian Polykrates about how once Polykrates threw a ring into the sea. The ring was swallowed by a fish. The fisherman who caught the fish brought it to Polykrates. Thus, the ring was returned to its owner.

History, it is said, repeats itself. That this is definitely so can be seen by Vladimir Biba, whose book, "The Ring of Polykrates", tells the story of the discovery of the ring of the fisherman who caught the fish. The ring was returned to its owner.

It happened like this: on a Sunday there were many anglers on

the orillafal sea. One of them caught a large two-kilogramme pike. It was here, on the bank, that the anglers decided to prepare fish soup. They discovered the watch when they gutted the pike.

### Sparrow seafarers

A Fedotovskikh told a funny story of two sparrows which made a voyage on his ship bound for the Antarctic.

The ocean-going vessel set off from Kalingrad (north-western USSR), but two sparrows didn't even bother to leave the ship. Soon they became the crew's pets, but found it rather dangerous to sail to the destination and disembarked at the sight of a porphyria island in the Pacific.

### British philanthropist commemorated

A street in Kovalevka village (Vinnitsa Region in the Ukraine) has recently been named after John Howard, a British public figure and philanthropist. He was born in 1729 outside London, and was famous for his knowledge in geography, natural sciences and medicine. He travelled much over Europe, advocated setting up hospitals for working people. He visited Russia on two occasions. First he lived in Kramenchuk and later settled in Kherson. When he Kherson he helped much to fight typhus and won deep respect from the local people. He died later in Kherson.

However, his grave is in the small village of Kovalevka. A landlady who once owned Kovalevka wished to pay her homage to the grave of the great British at Kovalevka. So the body of Howard was secretly unearthed and delivered from Kherson to Kovalevka, where he was reburied at an island amidst a pond. The grave survived to these days.

The local school has a commemorative corner with the documents highlighting the life of John Howard.

### Science and technology

### MYSTERIOUS ENCOUNTER IN MARINE ABYSS

Soviet hydronauts who conducted research into the waters of the Black Sea on board "Benias-300" (an underwater vehicle) at a depth of one hundred metres, discovered a large silvery creature, reminiscent of a huge snake, which had swum to their parlance. They failed to determine whether this was a big fish or a creature unknown to science. When the explorers attempted to photograph the underwater "monster" it suddenly dived into the depths.

"Benias-300" from which the large marine animal was spotted is an underwater self-propelled laboratory which can stay under water for a long period without surfacing. The main task of "Benias" is to study stocks of fishes, their locations and behaviour, and to make scientific recommendations on the quantity of catch. The ship is equipped with various scientific apparatuses, including a system for studying sea sounds and recording the "voices" of different marine animals. "Benias" has a crew of twelve, five of them scientists.

### PAINTS FROM PINE-NEEDLES

A technology developed by scientists in Lvov University (Western Ukraine) helps reduce the consumption of vegetable oils in the production of paints. They have suggested a cheaper and more abundant substitute — thallium oil obtained from the waste of processed wood — pine-needles and bark.

The new oil has proved its worth and is even better than foodstuffs in some technical factors. For example, a surface covered with such paint dries more quickly. Its durability and stability open up the opportunity to use it for finishing work on a large scale.

### PROBE FOR SOIL EVALUATION

A small probe designed at the Central Asian Research Institute of Irrigation, has replaced a whole laboratory. At a depth of one metre the instrument determines the temperature, concentration of salts and moisture content of the soil in calculated minutes.

The novelty (not very weighty) is an indispensable helpmate of land farmers. It enables the soil to be diagnosed directly on the field and the appropriate norms of water sprinkling. It also ensures accurate determination of sowing time and other agrotechnical measures.

### VIEWPOINT

### Soviet theatre of the eighties

Natalya KUROVA

The International Theatre Day — an annual holiday marked on March 27 — will be celebrated for the 24th time this year by actors, directors, managers, scenery and other theatrical workers and, of course, spectators. Every year in this country 124 million spectators attend some 200,000 performances at 620 professional theatres.

But the audience preferences are exacting — people constantly make new demands, urge on according to new ideas either in the choice of the repertoire, in production, business, stage language or in acting.

What is particular about today's Soviet theatre?

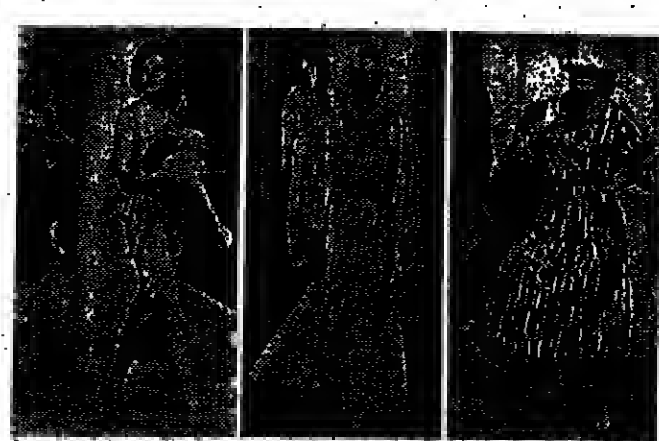
A "new flood" of dramatists has appeared to theatrical art, i.e., authors who emerged live or seven years ago and managed to win the hearts of actors and spectators. These are Vladimir Arty, Alexander Galin, Alexander Kazantsev, Sergei Kozlovskiy, Alexander Chervinsky and Alexander Dudarev whose plays generate discussion, burning issues in today. They listen attentively to what is going on in the country and keep an eye on the most important happenings.

Directors in their forties show their worth today. It is about this age, to my mind, that we can speak as the age of human and creative maturity, the stage to necessary for the profession of director. Many productions of "new" directors have become notable events of Moscow's current theatrical season: for example, Lev Dodin's production, at the Moscow Art Theatre, of a very noble novel by Saltykov-Shchedrin "The Golovlyov Family" and Kame Glinka's staging of "Hedda Gabler" by Ibsen at the Moscow Art Theatre, or "The Bloods" by Volodya on the small stage of the Meykovskiy Theatre...

This year the world theatre public celebrated the 125th anniversary of the Russian writer Anton Chekhov, whose plays are successfully staged at foreign theatres. Every director considers the staging of Chekhov's plays a difficult task, every actor dreams of playing at least one of the Chekhovian heroes during his acting career. There is no theatre in the USSR that has a repertoire without any of Chekhov's plays. Recently the Moscow Art Theatre which looked the name of the great dramatist across the world, premiered the play "Uncle Vanya" — directed by the theatre's art director Oleg Yefremov.

This year is special for the Soviet people, it will see the 40th anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War. Alongside writers and composers, poets and film makers, Soviet theatre workers are also preparing to mark the jubilee. Works of war veterans writers, visual artists, Vyacheslav Kononov, Yuri Soudaev, and Boris Vasiliev will soon have their first night performances on the stage of our theatres.

Peace, humanism and progress — these noble goals are pursued by progressive theatrical art which is powerful enough to bring people together and unite them, and to inspire, stimulate, the great stage reformers.



The Central House of Fashions in Moscow has prepared for the spring-summer season a collection of garments called "Fenchel". ● Some pieces from the new collection. Photos by Yevgeny Malyshev.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## PROFILES

### SVYATOSLAV RICHTER



A few days ago, Svyatoslav Richter celebrated his 70th birthday. It is no secret that this pianist is today recognized as one of the most famous musical figures in the modern world. "The Richter phenomenon" is a phrase coined long ago by critics both in this country and abroad. What does this mean?

One could begin to explain by saying that the pianist possesses an epic talent which is perfectly perfect in all the "virtues" of piano technique. He performs the most complicated pieces with charming ease. Simultaneously — and this can not but be winning — the pianist's play is marked by immaculate precision, purity and perfect interpretation.

However, this is not merely a matter of technique. One can not but pay attention to Richter's concert repertoire. He is not one of those performers who prefer to keep in a customary and costly "mastered" circle of the same composers.

I am an "amateur" creature," he said in one of his rare interviews. I like much, and I never abandon the desire of making the audience know my preferences. His repertoire, which is kaleidoscopically diverse, embraces almost the entire piano music in all its richness of style and directions: ancient art, Viennese classics, West European romanticism, French impressionism, the Russian music of the 19th and 20th centuries, and both Soviet and foreign modern pieces. Let us note that no one has as far succeeded in deciding in what Richter, as an interpreter, is more convincing — in playing Bach or Shostakovich, Beethoven or Debussy, Schubert or Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky or Scriabin.

That is probably why one of Richter's creative rules is an unwaveringly observed artistic objectivity. There isn't the slightest arbitrariness, no "invention of his own," no ornamenting at his own age. In

scarcely every piece he takes up one can feel the appearance of the music, which is enchanting with his striking versatility and almost portrait-like authenticity.

At the same time very few at the pianist's colleagues have such tangible spiritual element in music-making. This, it may be said, saturates Richter's art: his play taken in, at times, as a part of psychologically condensed "theatrical action." Hence the hypnotic effect of his play. Listening in Richter, and seeing him at the piano, one sometimes loses the feeling of physical reality of the "manipulations" of a pianist at the keyboard. All that is strictly external in the performance is disappearing somewhere. The pianist on the stage seems to be peering intently and closely into the very depths of music, and, together with him, the audience.

So, Richter is seventy. Still he is hard at work. Let us look at his latest programme, which includes the works by Haydn, Schubert, Brahms, Debussy, Rachmaninov, Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Shostakovich and Hindemith. Much is played by the pianist for the first time. Richter took part in the festival of Shostakovich music in the Federal Republic of Germany, and appeared as an initiator of the "December Festival" in Moscow — a most interesting artistic event which, thanks to him has become a tradition. In other words, he is still energetic and active both at the piano and in his creative plans, conception and beginnings.

Gennady TSYPIN

### 'The Humpbacked Horse' is liked

In Hanoi...

The Russian "Humpbacked Horse" is welcomed with delight in Hanoi. The play was produced at the Hanoi city theatre jointly by the Vietnamese "Youth" theatre and the Leningrad Children's Theatre.

Our theatre is still very young, said the "Youth" theatre's chief director Phan Thi Than. But we have established fairly close links with the Leningrad Children's Theatre. As indicated by the reaction of audiences and critics the first and most useful experience gained through co-

operation resulted in the production of the "Humpbacked Horse". We did not select him lightly and accidentally; intuitively, and with humour, it teaches kindness and mutual assistance, satirizes stupidity and perfidy. I am sure that this cooperation, with its successful start, will continue to expand. We plan to produce in Leningrad a play based on a Vietnamese fairy tale, he said.

...and Rome

In Rome critics call the ballet "The Humpbacked Horse" a small

miracle of vivacity and good taste. It was staged at the Rome Opera.

That was how "L'Unita" critic Eranio Valente characterized the Rome ballet produced by Soviet choreographer Dmitry Bryanzhin. He called Bryanzhin a "real magician", adding that the Italian public admired the ballet directed by distinguished Soviet ballerina Maya Plisetskaya and highly valued the art of the dancers. He also commented the beautiful scenery and costumes made by Marina Sokolova.



A scene from the ballet "The Humpbacked Horse" based on music by Brahms.

Stuttgart ballet company in Moscow

One of the most well-known choreographic collectives of Europe — the Stuttgart ballet company — is again in Moscow. Their performances opened on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre with the production, "King of the Shrew" by Bolz. They will also mount Shostakovich's "Onegin" and one-act ballets to music by

classical composers and modern authors. They first came to Moscow in 1972 and had tremendous success under the direction of renowned choreographer, D. Cranko. He staged many plays which brought the collective international recognition. Among the best works are those by Russian and Soviet musical classics. Remarkably,

People's Artist of the USSR, Olga Lypshinskaya, has maintained close cooperation with the company for four years, conducting classes and rehearsals for them. The current meeting with the troupe opened for Soviet dance lovers names of talented performers — masters of the renowned company. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

### Saved masterpieces

"World Art Treasures Saved for Mankind" is the title of an exhibition now open in Berlin's Altes Museum. It is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism. The exhibition expresses tribute and gratitude to the Red Army and the Soviet people who upon instructions from the Soviet Government made energetic efforts to save art treasures of the Dresden Gallery and Berlin museums, as well as works of art from Potsdam, Dessau, Leipzig and other cities.

Paintings by Cranach, Dürer, Velázquez, Murillo, Rembrandt, Veronese, Welleu, Rubens, Tiziano, Holbein, Bruegel and Botticelli attract enchanted visitors for hours. Many of these canvases could have been lost

forever to mankind. Thanks to the genuine human spirit of Soviet soldiers and workers, the works of great masters

### FACTS and EVENTS

Festivals. More than 100 from 22 countries, including the Soviet Union, will be displayed at the International Festival Vnukovo-85, which commences on March 25 in the Krasnaya Armiya and concludes on April 4. Book 147. Soviet trade in joy and well deserved leisure. The festival will be held in Vnukovo. Among others were published the Victory over Fascism. This 17th day, nearly one thousand people from thirty-nine countries.

### NEW PRODUCTION OF PROKOFIEV'S OPERA

The Bolshoi Theatre has shown the new production of Sergei Prokofiev's opera "A Story About a Real Man". The production is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory.

"The Story About a Real Man" by Boris Polovoy was written one year after the end of the war. Soon after Prokofiev created his musical story about the unrepentant courage of the Soviet people. It shows genuine spiritual values and the sources of the moral strength of those who withstood and won the Great Patriotic War.

The opera appeared on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre twenty-five years ago. The new production is more comprehensive. It includes parts from the heroic and patriotic cantata by Prokofiev, "Alexander Nevsky". The opera has been enriched with powerful choruses.

The main role of Alexei is sung by Alexander Voroshilo. I go down to this part with a great Voroshilo. It is the story of a specific man, whom one can only admire. It was necessary to convey his unusual character in the language of music and singing. Let the audience judge how well we have succeeded in this.



A scene from the opera "A Story About a Real Man" by Prokofiev. The role of Alexei is sung by Alexander Voroshilo.

# BUSINESS

### Incentives for a fruitful dialogue

Specialization, high quality, customized approach — all this has won a good reputation for Austrian businessmen. In addition to orders for raw materials and manufactured goods, and offers of an ever wider range of export goods, they increasingly approach Soviet organizations for scientific and technical cooperation. A remarkable fact: the ships built for the Soviet Union by the Korneuburg shipyards (all in all some 150 ships) have engines, pumps, electric generators, radars and navigation instruments made in the USSR.

The Soviet Union supplies Austria eight per cent of its natural gas requirement. Since 1962 Austria has purchased almost 33,000 million cubic meters of gas. Over the past decade there has been a threefold increase in the deliveries of engineering goods from the Soviet Union. Soviet cars and me-

chanical machine tools sell well in Austria.

The range of Austrian exports widens. One can not but note Austria's increasing interest in technology exchange and licensing. This is a positive factor encouraging fruitful dialogue between our states.

As was noted at the end of the last year by the Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, Fred Sinowatz, in a special appendix to the Bulletin of Foreign Commercial Information, "we have found in the Soviet Union a reliable and sensitive partner, and I think Austria, too, can count on a similar assessment by the Soviet Union." Figures consolidate this authoritative opinion. The volume of trade turnover between the two countries makes up at the present time nearly 1,500 million roubles a year.

Vladimir MOKHAYEV

### Indian economist assesses links

Multicolored cooperation with the USSR has helped my country consolidate its economic independence and set up leading national industries, said Madhuri Singh, a noted Indian economist. The present appreciable level of the Indian economy in many respects, the result of all-round support rendered by the USSR to the country during its 170 years. With Soviet assistance over 80 projects are either completed or being built in India, producing 40 per cent of India's steel, 60 per cent of metallurgical equipment and over 55 per cent of heavy electrical engineering items. Trade between the two countries continues to grow.

### Contacts and contracts

© In Moscow, as a result of the negotiations between the government delegations of the USSR and Yugoslavia, an agreement has been signed on mutual deliveries of ships and ship equipment in 1986-90.

© An agreement has been signed between the Soviet Union and Venezuela envisaging further expansion of mutually beneficial trade links. Its signing, said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Simeón Albarrán Cordero, has coincided with a remarkable date in the history of the bilateral links — the 40th anniversary of the diplomatic relations between the USSR and Venezuela.

### Popularity of Lada cars

Today, every fourth car on the roads of Finland is of Soviet manufacture. Only in 1984, the mixed Soviet-Finnish firm, Konele, sold nearly 11,500 Soviet road vehicles, which is 12 per cent more in comparison with the previous year. In the main, these are various modifications of the Lada car. Apart from this, the local market receives Moskvich and Niva cars, as well as KamAZ lorries.

In the 38 years of its activities, the firm Konele has become a major automobile enterprise in Finland. Over the past four years, Konele has been giving much of its attention to the development of production co-

operation with Finnish firms in a whole range of technical projects. This concerns both accessories and manufacture of qualitatively new special vehicles on the basis of the chassis of Soviet lorries and cars. As of today, more than thirty types of such special machines have been created.

For the purpose of development of the production cooperation in the motor manufacture, a Finnish-Soviet group was recently formed within the framework of the mixed intergovernmental commission on trade in machines and equipment between Finland and the Soviet Union.

### FIFTEEN YEARS IN PARTNERSHIP

For more than fifteen years Nigeria, the biggest state in Tropical Africa, has been one of the main African trade and economic partners of the Soviet Union. Over this period, two systems of oil product pipelines of more than nine hundred kilometers have been laid with Soviet economic and technical assistance.

A centre for training oil workers has also been built. Currently under construction in Alajokuta are a metallurgical factory and centres for training metallurgical and builders.

In 1971 prospecting for iron ore suitable for metallurgical processes, coking coal and other mi-

nerals commenced to the country with the participation of Soviet specialists. Deposits of iron ore with overall reserves of six million tonnes (including 115 million tonnes of industrial ore) were discovered as a result.

### There is much to write about

In the word "ballet" evokes the image of Russia, says British ballet critic Brian L. Taylor, who led a tourist group of ballet lovers to Moscow. Under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Culture, he has long-standing contacts. I organized, he goes on, a series of trips to the Soviet Union for artists, teachers, critics — all those concerned with ballet. Usually the programme takes three days in Moscow and three to Leningrad to implement.

Brian L. Taylor.

The visit is always like a holiday for me. We meet leading masters of ballet. This time, at the invitation of the dean of the ballet faculty, Yevgeny Vakula, we visited the Theatrical Institute, Yevgeny, a noted teacher, performed in the Bolshoi in his time. I was especially pleased to meet him because in the 50's he taught in Britain and knew well the English school of dance.

Every evening we went to the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. We were lucky to see "Spartacus" at the Bolshoi. A wonderful play it was!

### Ingersoll-Rand promotes Centacs

The American firm Ingersoll-Rand held a symposium in Moscow to acquaint Soviet specialists with the Centac type compressor. Says the firm's Moscow representative Antonio Cicchi: Our firm has been manufacturing compressors since 1912. The new generation of air compressors of the Centac type are less than 20 years old. The firm has produced and sold worldwide over 4,500 Centacs. Many of them work in socialist countries, and three in the USSR (in Krasnodar and Taganrog).

At present the firm is negotiating further sales with several Soviet organizations.

### Intourist news

scenery designers. We also saw the Bakhrushin Theatrical Museum.

Our group also included doctors from the University of Birmingham, which has a special department teaching physiology of men as applied to sportsmen and dancers. They met their Moscow colleagues. In a word, each of our group found a host of interesting things, and so there is much for us to write home about.

Translated by Yelena KHANGA

### CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya St.), 26 — "An Accidental Waltz" — a play based on a story by S. A. Kiselevich, "The War Has Not a Woman's Face", starring Elena Bystritskaya, 28 — "Even a Cat Appreciates a Good Word", a variety performance, featuring Yevgeny Penosyan.

Sep 1 Molo Palace of Culture (11/15 Volochayevskaya St.). Performances by the Moscow ensemble of drama, plasticity, and work of Michelangelo (Economidis), 27, 28 — "The Red Tower", a plastic composition of the 19th-20th centuries. 28 — "A Day Later. Longer Than a Century", based on Alimov's novel.

### WEATHER

### SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY Palace of Sport (Luzhnik), 27 and 28 — International friendly meetings. USSR national vs. CZE national, 6.45 p.m. (both days).

### CYCLING

Cycling Track in Krylatkovo (Metro Molodyozhnaya, bus 229). 20-29 — RSFSR championship. 11 a.m. (every day).

### GYMNASTICS

Kremlovo Palace of Sport (2 Sretenyev Blvd). 28-29 — Moscow championship. 3 p.m. (every day).

### RACING

CAC Equestrian Complex (Khovrino, 5 Dybenko St), 28-29 — Moscow championship. On 28 and 29, noon and 2 p.m. on 28 and 29, 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St), 27 and 29 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

### WEATHER

### SPORTS

Changeable. Dry on March 26-27, brief rainfalls on March 28-29. SE and S wind. 5-10 mm. Night temperatures of -2°C, and -4°C +11°C during the day, later +4°C +6°C.

Temperatures vary in our country within 77°C (the lowest -47°C is registered in Yakutia; the highest temperature +36°C in southern Turkmenia).